

CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0162122

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284 with any questions about the Drinking Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select WELD County and find 162122; CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD or by contacting STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Source	Source Type	Water Type	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED WATER From CARTER LAKE CO0135476 SW	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	See SWAP Report for Carter Lake CO0135476

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

**Non-Health Based Violation at Carter Lake Filter Plant:
Failure to Distribute Public Notification or Timely Report:**
The certificate of delivery and notification were submitted to the CDPHE on June 20, 2018 and the matter has been resolved.
04-28-2018 – 06-20-2018

Detected Contaminants

CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. **Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Samples in the Distribution System – TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period must be at least 0.2ppm OR if sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2ppm. Typical Source is water additive used to control microbes.											
Disinfectant Name		Time Period		Typical Source		# of samples above level		Sample Size		TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine		December 2018		Water additive used to control microbes		0		7		NO	4.0 ppm
Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System											
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	33.19	25.4 to 48.9	8	ppb	60	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	38.92	27.1 to 59.5	8	ppb	80	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Secondary Contaminants**											
**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.											
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High		Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard				
Sodium	2018	7.3	7.3 to 7.3		1	ppm	N/A				
Unregulated Contaminants***											
***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 monitoring can be found at: http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx . Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm .											
EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA’s National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.											
VOC’s and SOC’s											
The 21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC’s) tested for in 2018 were all below detection limits.											
The 32 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC’s) tested for in 2018 were all below detection limits.											

Detected Contaminants at Carter Lake Filter Plant:

The Carter Lake Filter Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are re-reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Inorganic Compounds Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Compound Name	MCL	MCGL	Unit	Average	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
BARIUM	2	2	MCL	0.015	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4	4	MCL	0.61	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Treatment Plants							
Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Detected		TT Requirement		TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Aug	Highest single measurement 0.59 NTU		Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement		No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of sample meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%		In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU		No	Soil Runoff

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Carter Lake Filter Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but **cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.** If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Units of Measure	No. of Samples	Typical Sources
LEAD	4/1/18 to 4/30/18	0.0028	Mg/L	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	10/1/18 to 10/31/18	0.0027	Mg/L	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	4/1/18 to 4/30/18	0.22	Mg/L	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	10/1/18 to 10/31/18	0.21	Mg/L	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

METER TAMPERING & INFORMATION

PLEASE remember that a clearance of 3 ft. is required around meters, which means keeping obstructions and other impediments away from your meter. Never enclose your meter inside a dog run or locked fence. All meters should be free from overgrown vegetation. All customers in the District may have control of their water by a shut-off valve. Meter and meter pits are not to be tampered with by the Customer. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structures, appurtenances or equipment which is a part of the District; **\$100 fine applicable.** No person shall uncover, make any connection with, or open into, use, alter or disturb any of the District's water lines without first obtaining a written permit from the District. It shall be unlawful for any person to tap the District's water line within the District without first having made a formal application to the District for approval and compliance. The District's agents or other duly authorized employees

shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

A surcharge rate increase of \$1.00/TH per year for all customers was approved by Resolution May 18, 2017.

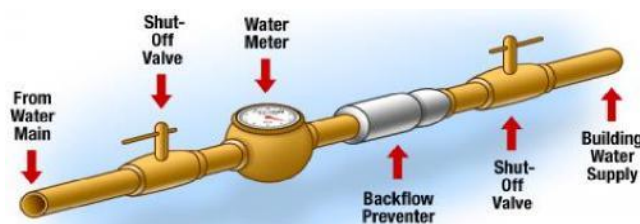
Non-Budget Meters:	2016-2017 water year	\$1.00	Budget Meters:	2016-2017 water year	\$10.00
	2017-2018 water year	\$2.00		2017-2018 water year	\$11.00
	2018-2019 water year	\$3.00		2018-2019 water year	\$12.00
	2019-2020 water year	\$4.00		2019-2020 water year	\$13.00
	2020-2021 water year	\$5.00		2020-2021 water year	\$14.00

RATE HEARING NOTICE:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 32-1-1001(2)(a), C.R.S., to the customers of Central Weld County Water District and all other interested persons that the Board of Directors of the District shall consider an increased rate for the Monthly Detailed Rate Schedule for all customers and municipalities subject to District Rules and Regulations. The District reserves the right at any time to change the rates and fees of the District as allowed by law through a public rate hearing. This will be reviewed, and action taken at the open public hearing meeting May 16, 2019 at 1:30 p.m. in the office at 2235 2nd Avenue; Greeley, CO 80631.

CWCWD CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) requires every municipal water supplier to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive Cross Connection Control Program designed to safeguard the public water supply. Central Weld County Water District (CWCWD), as required by regulations, has adopted such a program. For the District to remain compliant, cooperation from all residential and commercial property owners is essential and a critical part of this program. Should you ever receive any requests for information from CWCWD or our subcontractor Aqua Backflow, who manages this program for the District, please respond accordingly. Aqua Backflow specializes in cross connection control program management and is familiar with the regulations and requirements for testing, repairs, and maintenance of backflow devices. If you have or require backflow protection because you have a **pool, irrigation system, fire sprinkler system, heating system/boilers, alternate water source, or similar, compliance is mandatory with these regulations.** One of the requirements of the program is to conduct a survey of Central Weld County Water District customers. Some surveys will be in person, some will be by mail and some will be a combination of both. Should you have any questions, you may contact CWCWD at 970-352-1284.



(Sample Drawing Only) Types of backflow protection and locations will vary due to hazards present on the customer's property. Please consult with CWCWD personnel prior to backflow installation. Thank you.

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND STAFF

Our regular office hours are from 8:00 am to Noon and 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. If you have problems after hours, please **call 970-352-1284** and the answering service will take your message and contact the on-call employee in the case of an emergency. Our fax number is (970) 353-5865. Visit us on the web at www.cwcwd.com for updates and current information including Bill pay options. Our staff consists of: Mr. Stan Linker, District Manager; Mr. Mac McClellan, Field Manager; Mr. Darin Naibauer, Operations Manager, Mr. Dean Clarkin, Mr. Steve Maddox, Mr. Cory Mesloh, Mr. Aaron Miles, & Mr. Robert White Certified Water Professionals, Mrs. Roxanne Garcia, Office Manager; Mrs. Kathy Naibauer, Customer Service/Special Projects/GIS; and Ms. Brooke Garcia, AP/Customer Service. The Board of Directors meets at 1:30pm on the third Thursday of each month. The Board is composed of the following members: Mr. James Park (President), Mr. William Schaefer (Vice-president), Mrs. Katie Strohauer (Treasurer), Mr. Albert Lind and Mr. T. Scott Meining. If you have questions, please call us at (970) 352-1284 or access the **Contact** tab at www.cwcwd.com to send an email. Please make sure your contact phone number(s) are always up to date by accessing the Contact tab on our website or calling the office with any changes. We try to notify our customers by phone or on our website of any planned outages, so our customers are prepared. Please be aware that all outages are not planned and, therefore, notification is limited. **Outages are reported on our website at www.cwcwd.com or through our automated call out system. Please make sure your phone number is up to date. Thank you.**



FREDERICK TOWN OF 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0162288

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact Kent VanDyne at 720-382-5800 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 162288, FREDERICK TOWN OF, or by contacting Kent VanDyne at 720-382-5800. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential

contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CARTER LAKE 135476 SW (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	See SWAP Report for Carter Lake CO0135476

Detected Contaminants

FREDERICK TOWN OF routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	10	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/02/2018 to 07/05/2018	0.2	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/02/2018 to 07/05/2018	5.9	20	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	34.31	27.9 to 43	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalome thanes (TTHM)	2018	38.38	26.5 to 50.3	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions									
No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions									